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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Faithful Wound.

The second important speech delivered by the President on his travels strengthens certain apprehensions that were excited at Detroit. The Grand Rapids address discusses at considerable length and with elaborate argumentation his vetoes of the woollen, free list and cotton bills. It is explanatory and defensive in a degree that really pains us. It is a well meant effort to square his record; things Mr. Tarr acted, not like the shifty tions. It was said of him that in the opportunist that he is not, but like the conscientious statesman he properly believes himself to be.

Now, without mincing words, the line of political oratory indicated at Detroit and Grand Rapids as the line of the President's carefully planned and very tionaries go in harness until they fall extensive project is unfortunate-unfortunate both for himself and for the country. If a Chief Magistrate who is often extended his leave of absence. also a candidate must leave the seat of To depart from Pekin was really a Government to talk directly to the people for six weeks or two months on the history of his Administration and the issues of the day he ought to have something to say that is worth the great sacrifice of time and the enormous dren of the legations in his beautiful expenditure of vocal energy and nerve garden. He had to submit to convenfluid. The course of didactics ought to be laid out with the aid of a telescope, not of a microscope. The present indications point, we are sorry to say, to a he loved and in whose glorious future frittering away of the opportunity for he believed with the faith of a seer. great public service.

We believe that in the opinion of many who have naught but good wishes for started forth three years ago to show that great blunder. He is again risking the consequences of an initial mistake. If he uses the telescope and not this before he gets much further on his the coast of the Atlantic. way toward Pocatello and Kalama.

There is only one issue at the present time of sufficient magnitude to take a President of the United States away instruction to the population between the two oceans. That is the supreme issue forced into being by the progressive disorganizers of Government; the issue with socialism, disguised, half Dakar, the great new French naval sta- hucksters and the liquor dealers. clothed or naked. Everywhere and in both parties men of patriotism and men with the discernment to recognize this central fact of the situation and with courage enough to face the people and tell them the truth about it.

Has Mr. TAFT the discernment? Has he the courage? If so, Opportunity never beckoned more eagerly to the right man. If so, he will let the complexities of the Sherman act and the perplexities of tariff schedules go to Gehenna, and put himself speedily and unmistakably at the head are bound to prevail if this republic is going to endure.

Sir Robert Hart.

years Inspector-General of Customs in the furthest western point of Africa. China. The most influential European than his English baronetcy and his of the South American continent. orders and crosses from almost every

was the greatest financier in the Far ship there, avoiding the trip through the East and the most potent white man in Irish Channel, so when the Saharan the Celestial Kingdom. Moreover, was Shore Line is completed the passengers he not the great and good friend of the to South America will save days and Dowager Empress and Junior Guardian avoid half the tedious water trip by takof the Heir Apparent?

not admit him to equality in their councils. Figuratively he sat in the anteroom. They communicated with him by intermediaries. Summoned to the Tsung-li-Yamen he was seldom adhis reports and opinions to them. Yet Sir Robert was a Chinese institution and shaped the destiny of the empire were negotiated. The administrative machine he built collected the revenues from provinces and municipalities. London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street. of China rose from 116,642,770 hai-kwan taels in 1864 to 460,533,288 in 1899, and the home trade from 114,218,655 to 731,942,-126 hai-kwan taels; while the revenue in the same time was increased from 8.509.528 to 26.661.460. He maintained

dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque a fleet to protect commerce along the 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard coast, and he organized and managed a des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and complete lighthouse service. He paid annexed Morocco gridironed with railthe state's general expenses and he supplied the money for war indemnities. He negotiated the foreign loans. He duct of his staff drawn from the Western nations, linguists, specialists, men of brains and character. It was a great honor to serve under him and the pay was liberal, but the requirements were of communication between the French high. Nothing in the lives of his assistants was hidden from Sir ROBERT HART. Nothing happened to them but he knew it. They never wrote him a letter or uttered an opinion upon an important matter but it went on the books of this greatest of bureau chiefs. He loved detail and was a master of it. He was the customs service in all its ramifications. And yet most of his assistto convince a partly hostile Republican ants were never called into conference; sentiment in Western and other States he was "I. G." to them, for his name that with regard to Schedule K and other did not appear in official communica-

Chinese customs service "posterity will

doubtless recognize one of the most

striking monuments ever produced by

the genius and labor of any individua

Englishman." Retirement for age or illness is not known in Chinese officialdom. Funcand die. Leave of absence was granted Sir ROBERT HART in 1907, but the Government was loath to part with him and wrench of habit and a wound to his affections. He could no more wear the Chinese dress. He had to leave his celebrated orchestra of Chinese, Macao Portuguese and Filipinos behind him. He would romp no more with the chiltions he cared nothing for; to be in fact an Englishman in old age and debility after more than fifty years of usefulness and distinction in the China which

The Saharan Shore Line.

Two railroad projects of Africa have the success of the President's present for more than a decade established enterprise he is on the wrong track; as themselves by dotted lines on the maps manœuvres. It may be said, indeed. imagination of those for whom geography is a romantic rather than an the country the man whom THEODORE academic detail. These are the Cape ROOSEVELT had picked out to be the to Cairo and the Trans-Saharan. Later second incarnation of the soul of New in date, less striking for this fact per-Nationalism. Mr. TAFT has outlived haps, are the Trans-Equatorial, which no army at all in any proper sense of represents Germany's first experiment Trans-Sudanese, the French scheme to join the valley of the Niger and the the magnifying glass he will perceive shores of Lake Tchad to the Senegal and

To these dreams of imperial railroad building there is now added a fifth, the conception of a railroad which, starting et the Straits of Gibraltar, shall follow the shores of the Atlantic by Laraiche, where from his post of official duty to give oral Spanish troops are now in garrison; by Casablanca, storm centre of the earlier Moroccan crisis; by Agadir, where Germany's persistent warship still lingers;

tion and shipping centre of West Africa. The purpose of the road illustrates of business are looking hard for a leader how far from ancient ideas modern necessities of travel have moved, this line, which is to traverse half the Atlantic coast of the great curve of the African continent, is not designed to bring Africa to the door of Europe, but to open a short line to South America, to reduce by several days the time necessary to go from Montevideo, Buenos Avres of

Valparaiso to the capitals of Europe. To-day the English, German and French ships sailing to South America make the final European port of call Lisbon, while the Spanish boats depart of the conservative political forces that from Cadiz, and at one of these ports the mails and passengers brought by express trains from Paris begin the fortnight's journey. Later at Madeira of Santa Cruz in the Canaries, or a Dakar on the African mainland, these A many sided, amazing man was the ships touch before crossing the oper late Sir Robert Hart, for forty-five water between easternmost Brazil and

By the construction of the proposed in the empire, he was at the same time railroad, which for want of a better a prodigy of shyness and diffidence. name may be called the Saharan Shore When in doubt consult Sir ROBERT Line, since it follows the edge of the des-HART" was a standing instruction to ert for almost a thousand miles, almost British Ministers at Pekin. The post half the water journey could be elimiwas offered him, but he preferred to sit nated. From Paris to Algeciras on the Treasury. at the seat of customs and pay the bills Straits of Gibraltar existing railroads of the Government. The truth is he could be followed. An hour's ferry became more Chinese than English in trip across the Straits, narrower than his point of view, and it was said of him those of Dover, would bring the pasthat he would not die happy out of sight senger to Tangier, and alongside the of the walls of Pekin. He had a Patent quays would be waiting the express for of Ancestral Nobility for three genera- Dakar, where the real ocean voyage sions, and he could display the decora- would begin, a voyage that would end vised that it is hardly profitable to do so tions of the Red Button, the Peacock's at Pernambuco, the eastern port of in sums less than £5. The Post Office Feather and the Double Dragon. His South America, soon to be placed in Chinese honors he seemed to value more rail communication with the chief cities

As the American traveller bound for

ing trains to Dakar. Nor does the ben-Indispensable as Sir ROBERT HART efit belong to South American travellers benefit by the same short cut.

Unfortunately perhaps for its ultimate success, the Saharan Shore Line instantly becomes the rival of the Trans-Saharan. To-day this route has penetrated five mitted to the presence of the Ministers; hundred miles south of the Mediterranone of the secretaries of the board car- ean, while from Dakar east another ried their message to him and conveyed railroad of equal length is soon to be completed, will be finished in 1913 at the latest. The Mediterranean line which starts at Oran and the Dakar line both Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau by his recommendations when treaties point toward Timbuktu. If these lines President Tarr, exercising ruthlessly a power which King Gronge V. could not exercise without being driven out of the tures kingdoms, veteed paris by express to Cartagena in Spain and after a brief ferry to Oran Under his magic wand the foreign trade | Spain and after a brief ferry to Oran continue to Dakar by Timbuktu; while the South African passengers will leave the Dakar route at Timbuktu to travel down the valley of the Niger by the line which pushes northward daily from the Dahomey coast.

French colonial enthusiasts now have on hand maps which show the still unroads. From Agadir to Tangier rail connection may come in brief years, but beyond the long shore of the desert, had a secret service to regulate the con- without cities or commerce, invites no railroad. For the Trans-Saharan on the contrary there is assured all the traffic incidental to the business of empire, since it would become the main line Africa of the Mediterranean and that of the Niger and Lake Tchad.

It will doubtless be many years before Timbuktu is a junction station on the Sahara an incident in the ordinary rapid transit from Montevideo to Moscow, but all those for whom the Trans-Saharan has preserved a certain honorable place among the inventions of a time now becoming remote may view with calmness the competition threatened by the Saharan Shore Line, which has still to achieve the dignity of those dotted lines by which one generation of railroad builders of empires casts its shadow upon the next.

An Imperatively Necessary Army Reform.

For many years army officers have advocated a system of concentration of troops. They want to see the widely scattered army posts discarded from hasn't been common. our military scheme and the army redistributed in a few large brigade or even division centres in the neighborhood of great cities, where there are facilities for training and discipline on a large scale. Army officers begin to believe that Secretary STIMSON has seen the light, just as Secretary MEYER has seen it in respect of navy yards.

At present the army is thinly distributed over the whole country in establishments widely separated and of no genuine military progress. For and cute and in the springtime of their the practice or even the advantageous study of the problems of war there is little opportunity. Brigades are broken up into impotent fragments. Regiments are seldom kept intact. The men acquire indifferent knowledge of that the army is now so distributed honey, but as yet the milk is none too swee as to prevent the consummation for which armies are supposed to be organized and maintained, and it might safely be added that so long as we continue this arrangement we shall have room for doubt on this point.

Secretary STIMSON is taking an active dealing with the problem with an alert form will have his determined support. The widespread arrangement of our forts and army posts was originally necessary by Ifni, where Spanish ambition has day it seems to serve no purpose other recently found an new lodgment; to than that of making markets for the

The Time Limit.

The resumption of the legislative ses sion was due solely to the desire of the Democrats to seize an unusual opportunity for redistricting the State while they were a majority at Albany.

If this purpose was political rather pardon a party which has been so long out of power for taking even a considerable advantage of an accidentally favorable situation.

But if, having prolonged the session to accomplish a partisan end, the Democratic leaders compel the people of the capacity, of bickering over minor legislative projects or private interests, the consequences will not need discussion.

Is it not about time for the Democrats of this State to realize that their proper concern now is not in keeping the present Democratic legislators at Albany but in electing Democrats to sit in the next Legislature?

A new move for popularizing consolhas recently been made by the British The appeal is to small inves tors. A leaflet had been circulated through the Post Office explaining the new facilities offered to persons having accounts in the postal savings banks for investment in Government securities. Small capitalists are told that they can purchase Government stock as low as one shilling in amount, but they are adwill conduct all the details of the transac tion, charging a small brokerage, nine pence on sums up to £25, and so on up to

Attention is drawn in the English news European Government, a long and London lands at Fishguard to shorten papers to the fact that the inducement dazzling list, which signified that he the voyage or homeward bound takes offered for the purchase of Government

stock in small lots, as compared with REMAKING THE MAP OF AFRICA. having money on deposit in a postal savings bank, is the higher rate of interest This the papers think is almost tantamount to an official statement that no material increase in the price of Government securities may be expected in the Indispensable as Sir Robert Hart efit belong to South American travellers near future. Otherwise the prospect of was to China he was hated if not feared alone, for passengers bound to South a rise in the market might be a much by the native mandarins. They would Africa will follow the same itinerary and higher inducement to investment than a mere increase in interest.

> Aviation becomes more and more cos mopolitan. Among the flying men who the other from Dar-es-Salaam on the will show their skill at the "meet" be- Indian Ocean. It is true that these two ginning Saturday on the Nassau Boulevard are: FERDINAND DE MURIAS, LADIS Congo, but it is not likely that Belgium LEKOWICZ, ARRAHAM RAYGORODSKY and could long resist the pressure exerted IGNACE SEMINOUR. In another year by the Germans at the proper moment to we may expect to see Morocco, Japan, gain a right of way between their bank of China and the Indian Archipelago repre- the Ubangi and Lake Tanganyika. But, sented.

The last Democrat in the White House exercised that power on occasion, and he also, as we remember, was on the Hon. CHAMP CLARK'S blacklist.

The Hon. NORMAN WHITE, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in Massachusetts, is going about the State saying:

WALEER. Don't, whatever you do, vote for LOUIS political map of West Africa.

A. FROTHINGHAM. His nomination will drive the In glancing at the map it is Republican party into a ditch."

Meanwhile all the Republican candidates abuse the Hon. EUGENE NOBLE Foss, but what boots it all if they cannot dwell together in concord?

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the former champion puglists, denied at his farm at Abington to night that he intends to run for Congress. He would like to, but Mrs. SULLIVAN won't let him.

"You may ask JACE anything you wish," said Mrs. SULLIVAN, "but I have put my foot down on this Congress business."—Despatch from Boston.

" Yours truly, JOHN L. SULLIVAN" will the line of the Cape Town traveller, or have to stick to the plough, but the new afforded him a chance to prove his qualidistrict in Congress.

> The Spanish cruiser Catalonia went ashorto-day to the east of Cape Tres-Forcas in Morocco. Foreign despatch. Another Spanish sphere of interest

Doubtless the Hon, WILLIAM J. CONNERS has resigned from the Democratic State committee to conduct the "insurgent" Democratic fight against the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY from the outside.

Nothing has been more common than to see merchants and brokers and bankers and manu-acturers dividing mechanically on party lines. The Evening Post. What, a broker divide? At least

To judge from the sample primary ballots in New Jersey the only kind of Democrat who has no chance of Democratic support is the plain Democrat.

THE WOMEN OF NEW YORK. What! Not Beautiful and Not Typica of the Real America?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR regimental, battalion and even troop "Britisher" says concerning our New York establishments widely separated and men is unfortunately quite true. Also a conducted under conditions admitting on this island, though many are cunning truly beautiful woman is a rare bird indeed

> youth are attractive enough New York is the least American of all our would be willing to wager that there are not 50,000 native born Americans on the island, while the American of the third or fourth generation is practically non-existent.

This is the land flowing with milk and NEW YORK, September 21. AMERICAN

The Irish Stage and the Irish Players.

orrespondent "Gotham" in Tue Sunday says that the famous Irish National the word. The facts developed by the Theatre Company from the Abbey Theatre in colonial railroad design, and the mobilization near San Antonio leave no Dublin, played in New York about three years ago under the direction of Charles am unfamiliar with the affairs of New York interest in the matter, now that it has theatres, but Mr. H. T. Parker, the veterar been brought to his attention. He is critic of the Boston Transcript, whose theatdealing with the problem with an alert rical erudition is wide and deep, says: "The intelligence and exhibiting a sturdy the Abbey company Mr. Barrie suggested independence of thought. Officers who to Mr. Frohman that the manager should have the efficiency of the army at heart lengage them for an American tour. He are encouraged to believe that the re- did so, and the Fays with two or three other trish players of their own choosing came hither and acted in New York and Chicago in one or two pieces by Lady Gregory that hest suited their abilities as comedians on account of Indian disturbances. To- Their plays were yoked most incongruously to a French farce and the public that However, what is important is that the rish players from the Abbey Theatre are

coming over, according to THE SUN'S ablegrams, and that they will give us tho vonderful, grim tragedies of Synge that Americans never have seen before unless like them in Dublin or London. Synge undoubtdly is the master dramatist of the last two decades, and that brilliant dramatic critic and veteran novelist George Moore of Dub-lin and Paris said of "The Playboy of the Western World" that it is "the most origthan public it might still be possible to inal piece of stage literature that has been written since Elizabethan times, exceeding Sheridan and Goldsmith, for those were but echoes of Wycherley and Congreve; wherea synge in 'The Playboy' is himself and noth

ng but himself. Ireland to Americans may seem an odd source from which to draw a master dramatist, but Synge's work is proof that literocratic leaders compel the people of the ature has indeed been born again in the ancient home of the arts and is developing wearisome exhibition of political in- into a lusty child that may grow up to really

great stature. As a few swallows do not make a summe so a few Irish players may not be considered representative of the work of the Irish National Theatre, which without Synge and eats would be a Hamlet-less "Hamlet

Diddikies.

Correspondence in the Spectator.
"Diddiky" is a Hampshire dialect word and neans a crock, a gypsy kettle.
"Diddikle" is a Romany word and has a rather

eresting derivation. It has been formed quite recently by the genuine English gypsy, who uses t to describe the half blood traveller of the roads The proper Romany for "look here" is dik akai but "hignorant mumpli foki," as a pure blooded gypsy friend of mine calls those nomads who are less fortunate in their pedigrees, have corrupted the phrase to did akai, and so have had it use of them as a contemptuous appellation. The name has been used in the title of some songs of the road collected and edited by Miss Alice Gillngton and called "Didakel Dittles."

A Medici as Doorkeeper. Brussels correspondence London Standard.

ist died in a hospital at Mons. The man, called terre Medici, had been doorkeeper at the Church f St. Waudru in that city. The family of Medici, who ruled over Florence course of the stateenth century,

From La Deptche Coloniale.

It is still possible that the Germans may nake the discussion turn upon the cession to them of all the territories which separate the Kamerun from the Ubangi, thus pushing their new frontier to the bank of the Ubangi River The possession of these territories would

permit them to look forward to the possibility of subsequent junction between their two great railroad systems, one of which starts from the Atlantic coast at Duala, Indian Ocean. It is true that these two which has been elected since the creation systems would be separated by Belgian of the Greater New York. Democrats have could only be obtained by a French renunciation of the territory connecting her possessions in West and Equatorial Africa

If France, with supreme regard for of Morocco, should resolve upon this sacrifice, it seems entirely just that she should obtain fair compensation.

The study of that compensation, which ought naturally to consist in the cession to us of a part of the German territory in Africa, leads naturally to the consid-If you don't vote for me, vote for JOSEPH eration of a complete remaking of the

In glancing at the map it is impossible not to see the confusion in the European successors. possessions in this corner of the world. Thus between our ancient colony of Senegal and the British colonies of North and South Nigeria, which are of comparatively recent date, we see British Gambia, French Casamance, Portuguese Guinea, French Guinea, British Sierra Liberia, French Ivory Coast, Leone. British Gold Coast, German Togo and French Dahomey. The majority of these foreign colonies we have mentioned extend but a short distance inland; the primary law in Massachusetts certainly French colonies, on the other hand, extend into the West African Hinterland, which fications to represent the South Boston they occupy completely, which is the connecting link for them and serves as a field of common action. If one considers the great interest,

administrative, economic, financial, which the colonial powers have in consolidating their possessions so far as it is possible instead of scattering them in fractions requently insignificant, it naturally seems that they should gladly seize upon any occasion to make fair territorial exchanges which would make the administration of claim that the Mayor is to obtain too much ductive for them and for their African subjects alike

ossessions in West Africa it would be possible for France to view with less repugnance the propositions which it seems inevitable that Germany will make, propositions which will result in French abandonment of the central provinces of Equatorial Africa and the definitive separation of her colonies in West and Equatorial Africa. On the hypothesis on which we are now working this abandonment must necessarily involve the German cession of Togo to France. It might even be necessary in order to reach this agreement to Germany in Equatorial Africa.

As a result of such an arrangement the remaining French territories east of the Shari River and north of the Ubangi would become practically inaccessible for our officials, soldiers and merchants, except across foreign territory. Since administration by France would thus be made difficult, expensive and perhaps inefficient, these territories could be exchanged with Great Britain. By prolonging her Nigerian railroad to the north as for administering these regions success- charter drafted to take its place? fully and opening them up to European Nor, at a date more or less distant, would there be anything to pre-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The vent England from making a junction by rail between her possessions in West for a short stretch the Egyptian Sudan.

Africa and her colony of Uganda, using In exchange for these territories England would cede to France Gambia and consent to a change in our favor of the boundaries between French Sudan and Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast If an agreement could be made between

France and Portugal at the same time for an exchange of French territory adjoining the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda for Portuguese Guinea, the result of all these conventions would be a far greater homogeneity, a more complete cohesion in the possessions of all the great colonial Powers in West Africa, and such an arrangement could only bring advantages for all both from the administrative and political points of view as well as in the economic development of the territories which would be definitively attributed to each.

So far as France is concerned she could far more easily accept the considerably diminished position she must hereafter occupy in Equatorial Africa if she could set in the balance against this the material and moral benefits of an entente with Germany-durable, let us hope-of free dom of political action, which she would gain in Morocco, and of a notable expansion of her power politically, economically, financially in West Africa.

From a letter to the Baltimore Sun.
The war that is now being waged by ambitiou politicians to dissolve all corporations regardless of their records seems but history repeating itself. and human nature ever the same yesterday, to-day and forever. What Daniel Webster said in a speech in the Senate in 1833 is so applicable to-day, seventy-eight years later, that it migh have been said in the same Senate yesterday:

"There are persons who constantly clamor.

They complain of oppression, speculation and pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They ery out loudly against all banks and cor-porations and all means by which small capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke off the fountain of industry and dry all streams. In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. in a country country where property is more evenly dividthan anywhere else they rend the air shouting doctrines. In a country where wage of labor are high beyond parallel they would teach the laborer he is but an oppressed slave.

Aerial Post. From the London Chronicle

This is not the first aerial post by a good many years. In 1861 postal balloons ran (or rather flew, or is it drifted) for about four months etween Metz and Paris, and during the Paris the mail bags were conveyed to Tours by balloon. In 1861 too our own post office made a ccessful experiment with a postal balloon a he Crystal Palace.

Transplanted Wooden Nutmegs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The follow

ing good American citizens apply for admission to your gallery of fame: B. Gorra, who sells ba-nanas, &c., on Main street, this city, and A. Baldi, who sells the same in Saybrook, near the new who sells the same in Sa Connecticut River bridge. NEW LONDON, Conn., September 19.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER. opinion of a Non-Resident Student of

This Town's Affairs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: nactment of a new charter for the city of New York is not among the things which the Democratic State platform pledged us to do, if entrusted with power. It does not therefore rise to the plane of honorary obligation, where omission or default might involve party dishonor. It does, however, present a number of questions which ought to be seriously considered before the Legislature of 1911 shall pass into history

This is the first Democratic Legislature complained, and with reason, that the city of New York was ruled, like a conquered province, from Albany; that its charters, one after another, were deliberately framed so as to give all possible advantage to the Republican organization and to its allies let us repeat that this junction, desirable as against the Democratic organization as we all recognize it is for the Germans, and the natural party majority in the me-could only be obtained by a French re-tropolis. The original Greater New York charter was a hodgepodge; but that did not prevent its being rushed through over veto of the Mayors of Brooklyn and Long Island City and in the face of a practically solid Democratic opposition in the peace and in order to settle, so far as Ger- Legislature at the order of Thomas C many is concerned, the irritating question | Platt. It has been tinkered persistently ever since; the term of the Mayor was at first four years; it was then made two years, simply because the Republicans made up their minds that they could not elect a Mayor; then it was changed back to fou years because they had concluded that may it is rather amusing to recall that they short ened the Mayor's term just in time to limit Mr. Low to two years, and put it back to four years just in time for his Democratic successors. This was bad guessing, but does not affect the main point, which is that charter making under the Republican

was at all times a question of party adpoint of view in all respects. I am not a resident of New York city and never have been; I do not pretend to accurate knowledge of all that the new charter does or all that its opponents would have it do. But this I do know, that since the Greater New York was created we have heard little else but complaint of existing charter provisions and demand that a new and better charter be given to the city of New York. It may be true that the pro posed charter is imperfect; that it is worse than the existing charter has been said to izing opposition to the enactment of a new charter at this time exceeds the bounds of credibility.

The conflicting interests at stake in a city of any change in this condition. Always so vast as New York make it reasonably sure that the wisdom of Solomon or the skill of friendly ties closer." Draco would be unable to draft a charte which would please everybody or one which would fail to displease a great many esti mable citizens.

Much of the criticism centres about the their territories easier and more pro- power; yet the ideal in charter making, we were told when the original Greater York charter was pending, was to reduce With this in mind in examining the elements of a readjustment of European the powers of the Board of Aldermen to a nullity and to vest the Mayor with autowho are shaking in their boots for fear the Mayor will have too much power were in 1897 shaking in their boots for fear the Mayor would not have enough

It so chances that the principal municipal officers in New York at this time are Repub lican-Hearst fusionists, except the Mayor, who is a Democrat. I cannot help thinkwe should hear less about the perils of concentrating power and responsibility in the

Mayor as the head of the city government A political party has a right to posses increase slightly the territory ceded to itself of the legitimate fruits of victory; it has a duty to fulfil the legitimate demands and expectations of its supporters as to administrative and legislative acts and reason for existence, the former its chief means to effect a virile organization whereby its principles may prevail.

If we profess inability or unwillingness to legislate on an important question, to that extent we confess political incompetence serious faults can be pointed out in the proposed charter, let it be amended and

Why spend another decade as the past far as Lake Tchad, and ultimately beyond, decade has been spent in grumbling at the Great Britain would be in a far better posidefects of the existing charter and at the

Let us pass a charter, the best and least imperfect charter we can devise; and as the future develops need let us perfect it Finally, it is now well understood that the Republican State machine, under the lead of Mr. Barnes of Albany, is to act as a unit in preventing if possible the passage of a charter at the adjourned session Is this an act of altruism, "to save the Democrats from a blunder," or is it an act of in-

telligent partisanship to prevent a Demo-

to the great Democratic city below the Bronx?

If, after waiting fourteen years for a Democratic Legislature to give them a charter adapted to majority rule and to the views of the majority, nothing is done, will not said the destroyer and the destroyer Ammen at Norfolk.

Sailed—The collier Pompey from Yeke-bama for Nagasaki the cruiser Chester. of the majority, nothing is done, will not the Democrats of New York city have a ight to feel that they have been unjust! treated in the house of their friends, and will not the Republicans and anti-Democrats generally throw it in our faces that we have virtually withdrawn our many previous criticisms and complaints as to the existing charter?

ALBERT E. HOYT.

tion Building.

ALBANY, September 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: typical of the New York of to-day that those interested in planning a great exhibition building for the city should so completely ignore the claims of art as to invite o a conference to determine the scope and character of the projected exhibition building directors of various enterprises, ranging from food shows to prizefighting, without invitation to those interested in establishin building. Few cities of the least pretension n the United States lack such while New York is obliged to go far afield, to Philadelphia, Pittsburg or Chicago, to secure proper exhibition galleries to show the works of art produced here. The experience of Paris and London proves from the door receipts that there is

money in it," and there is little doubt that with an annual exhibition sufficiently comprehensive to contain not only our local painting. sculpture and the allied arts produced else where in the country a like result would be obtained. The great art palace on the Champs Elysées is so constructed that while serving for the annual salon exhibition of works of art it also affords exhibition space for the various enterprises comprised in the plan of the projected building. If, to judge by the list published in THE of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a Academy of Design, which has been working Academy of Design, which has been working for a long period to further the erection of a great exhibition building, has not been in vited to this conference, it would seem to show on the part of the capitalists interested the neglect of a possible opportunity to realize a latent source of profit, and, on he part of the Academy, to afford an opportunity "to get busy

NEW YORK, September 20.

Gaynor compares the English with the Amer-can law of libel. Dr. F. E. Clark describes the Christian Endeavor Society, Professor ieals with Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and Dr. McGiffert continues his biography of Martin Luther. Illustrated articles treat of Tuxedo. of art at the Roman exposition, of town gardens, of the natives in the Andaman Islands and of the first men. Mr. William Winter comments on "Henry VIII." and Mr. R. L. Lyman discusses the college debates. There are four short stories, a poem and colored reproductions of paintings by a poem and colored reproductions of Childe Hassam and F. S. Church.

In the Century Magazine for October Mayor

CRUISE OF ATLANTIC FLEET Itinerary New Being Arranged Cruise

of Pacific Fleet Postponed to Nov. 15. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. The Atlantic battleship fleet, in command of Rea Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, will assemb in Hampton Roads about October preparatory to a cruise to the We-Indies. The detailed itinerary of th cruise is now being arranged by Rea Admiral Richard Wainwright, aid for

operations. The proposed cruise of the Pacifi fleet to Hawaii has been postponed from October 15 to November 15 to allow the war vessels to be in San Francisco October 14, when President Taft vis San Francisco and formally begi October 14, when President Tall visits
San Francisco and formally begins
construction of the Panama Exposition.
The fleet will hold target practice at San
Diego, beginning November 1. On November 15 the fleet, accompanied by the
first and second divisions of the Pacific
torpedo flotilla, will sail for Hawaii,
returning to the Pacific coast about the
middle of January.

The Navy Department will make public
shortly the names of the new officers

shortly the names of the new officer now on shore duty who will be assigned to the command of vessels of the Atlan feet to supersede commanding officers who have completed their two year tour of sea duty. Seven vessels of the Atlantic fleet will be affected. The battleships Delaware, Kansas, Idaho and Rhode Island, which are now

being overhauled at their home yards, will not join the fleet until December 15.

UCHIDA LEAVES WASHINGTON. Ambassador to Return to Japan to Be-

come Minister of Foreign Affairs WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Viscount Yasuya Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador here, left Washington to-day to return to Japan to become Minister of Foreign Affairs. He will sail from Seattle next Tuesday. His successor as Ambassado United States will not be chosen

until Viscount Uchida returns home. In

the meantime Masanao Hanihara, first secretary, will act as Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy. "I leave the United States," the retiring Ambassador said, "with a feeling of the deepest regret, but with a hope that some time in the future I may be permitted to time in the future I may be permitted to return and resume my pleasant expe-riences. My two years in Washington have been full of pleasure, both socially and officially. One great satisfaction to me is that I leave this post with a happy knowledge that our two great countries are on the best of terms and that there is not apparent the most remote possibility not apparent the most remote possibility

SUCCESSOR OF THE ARMY MULE, Cal. Pitcher Recommends Use of Motor Trucks in Mobilization of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Col. William Pitcher of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who is acting as commander of the Department of the Lakes, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last recommends the use of June 30 last recommends the use of motor trucks in the mobilization of troops Col. Pitcher says that there is a shortage of horses and mules at every post in his department. The army is experimenting with the use of motor trucks as a suc-

r of the army mule.
Pitcher also says that commisshave been unable to obtain satisfatory results in purchasing supplies from merchants in cities near army posts. The merchants, he adds, seem to take little interest and the bids for food supplies are as a rule high.

PARCELS POST BILL.

enator Briggs Writes That a Senate Sub-Committee Will Soon Take Testimony. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 21 .- United States Senator Frank O. Briggs, in a letter to a Montclair man, writes that a sub-committee of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which he is a member, will hold a meeting about October 1 and take up the matter of parcels post, which has been referred to it for action. The committee will get together for the purpose of bringing in a workable bill, according to Senator Briggs, and he expects that after the testimony of the Post Office Department, the express companies and the large

wholesale dealers and others interested has been taken the bill will be framed at the earliest possible date. Movements of Naval Vessels.

the express companies and the large

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Arrived-The battleship North Dakota at New York navy; yard, the battleship Georgia at Newport, the battleship New Jersey at Hampton Roads, the repair ship Panther at Tompkinsville, destroyers Porter, Blakely and Dupont at Norfolk; destroy-

hama for Nagasaki, the cruiser Chester from Boston for Gibraltar, cruisers Cali-fornia, Colorado and West Virginia from San Francisco for San Diego; the tug Patuxent from Norfolk for New York, the cruiser North Carolina from New York for Newport, the supply ship Celtic from the Southern drill grounds for Boston and destroyers Trippe and Walke from the Southern drill grounds for Newport. Newport.

Col. Woodward Applies for Retirement. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Col. Charles G. Woodward, coast defence officer of the Philippines division, has applied for voluntary retirement under the thirty years Col. Woodward has been the army for thirty-eight years. He w recently on duty in the Inspector-Ge eral's department. He is a native of Mary-

Secretary of State Knox Here.

Secretary of State Knox arrived by automobile yesterday at the Waldorf from Maine, where he has been doing a lot of fishing. He said he had had a fine outing and was feeling in fine condition He is going to his country place at Valley Farge. Be and expected to return to Walney He is going to his country place at Valley Forge, Pa., and expects to return to Wash ington about the first of next month

New Assistant Postmaster in Brookly

Postmaster Voorhies of Brooklyn ves

terday announced the appointment of

William Woods as Assistant Postmaster in place of Frank H. Newcomb, resigned Woods has been in the postal servel as confidential clerk to Mr. Voorhies.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. These army orders were Issued to day:

By direction of the President, the acceptant of the resignation of Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dimordiance department, to take effect October 1911, is hereby revoked. The application of Lieut. Col. Dunn for retirement after more than thirtyears service is approved by the President as by his direction Lieut. Col. Dunn is retired from active service to take effect this date.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered. Lieut. Col. Gustay W. Stevenson, from Following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered. Lieut. Col. Gustay W. Stevenson, from Following changes in the assignments of officers of the Countbia Major John L. Hayder from Fort Flagler, Washington, to Fort Case Washington, and assume command of that post. ssued to day:

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant Commander P. Washington, f the Hancock to the Georgia as senior engiofficer.
Lieutenant Commander L. Shane, from the
Georgia to home and wait orders.
Lieut. C. C. Hartigan (junior grade), to Naval

Academy.
Ensign C. N. Storer, resignation as ensign accepted to take effect September 20, 1911.
Midshipman H. R. Van De Bow, to home and wait orders.
Midshipman D. B. Downer, from the Connecticut to the Florida.
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. B. Worden.
placed on the relived list from September 12.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. B. Worden,